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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to ascertain the present status of programs in 2-year college physical education departments. Questionnaires were sent to a national sample of 140 institutions; 74 or 53% were returned. Besides noting the size of the departments, the type of governance of the schools, and the size of the college communities, data on the training and experience of the faculty is reported. A majority of the colleges had liberal arts and vocational-technical curricula, and the physical education departments offered activity or service classes to the student body as a whole. A list of the types of activities and classes reported is included. Other details about the programs such as departmental requirements, grading practices, professional curricular offerings, intramurals and extramurals, the athletic programs, and the facilities available are described. (LP)

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AN INVESTIGATION INTO NINE GENERAL AREAS AND FORTY-FOUR SPECIFIC SUB-AREAS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION CURRENTLY IN EXISTENCE WITHIN THE TWO YEAR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING WITHIN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES-1970-1971

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CLEARINGHOUSE FOR
JUNIOR COLLEGE
INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

The present status of the offerings provided by departments of physical education in stitutions of higher learning is of the utmost concern to all educators regardless of whether their specific area is in physical education or in another academic discipline. Previous investigators have attempted to ascertain the then current practices in respect to the total concept of physical education in higher education. Cordts and Shaw (3), Hunsicker (8), and Oxendine (12.13) delimited their studies by restricting their investigations to a specific area of physical education in four year colleges and universities while Blamer (2) and DeGirolama (5) attempted to conduct a more comprehensive, nationwide investigation of several areas of physical education, although on the junior and community college level. Jorgensen (6) attempted to view requirements and/or programs in respect to health, physical education and intercollegiate athletics in selected public and private junior colleges in Minnesota.

The present study is a comprehensive nationwide investigation delving into nine specific areas related to physical education in the two year college. The collection of descriptive data concerning physical

education offerings of two year colleges is an attempt to identify specific trends by means of comparisons between the status quo and that which is generally recommended or anticipated.

DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM

The purpose of the study is to ascertain the present status of the various programs provided within the broad framework of physical education departments in two year institutions of higher education in the continental United States. The study consisted of an investigation into nine specific areas, within the academic discipline of physical education and its components parts. The areas under consideration included the following:

1. Characteristics of the Institution
2. Curriculum of the Physical Education Department
3. Major and Minor (professional) Curricular Offerings
4. Intramurals
5. Extramurals
6. Athletic Program
7. Facilities
8. Equipment and Supplies
9. Office Assistance.

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

The questionnaire was sent to 140 institutions comprising the sample population. The investigation elicited 74 completed questionnaires for a 52.8% response. Of the 74 department chairmen who participated in the investigation, 56 or 76.4% indicated a desire to receive a copy of the completed research.

- Number of institutions desiring a copy of the results of the research:

	School	%
Yes	56	76.4
No	5	6.5
Not answered	13	17.5

Each of the nine areas covered in the investigation will be provided within this report accompanied by a brief statement, summary or explanation when appropriate.

AREA I: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SCHOOLS

(1) Population of City:

The general population of the city or town in which the two year institution is situated was investigated in an attempt to determine a trend or positive relationship between population density and location of two year colleges. The findings are summarized below:

Population of City	Schools
Over 250,000	6
100,001 - 250,000	2
50,001 - 100,000	7
25,001 - 50,000	8
10,001 - 25,000	10
5,001 - 10,000	6
Under 5,001	7
Not answered	4

(2) Public, private and/or religious affiliation:

It was determined that an overwhelming number of institutions, 50, were classified as public colleges while only 8 were private and religiously affiliated and 6

were private with no religious affiliation. One institution failed to complete questionnaire.

(3) Academic Calendar:

The vast majority of institutions (49) still utilize the traditional semester system. Innovation in this aspect of the organization of the colleges has been less than startling. Evidence indicates that the semester calendar is most popular.

49 schools utilized semester system
6 schools utilized three term system
3 schools utilized 4-1-4 plan
11 schools utilized four quarter system
1 schools utilized trimester system
3 schools utilized other calendar systems
1 school failed to answer questionnaire

(4) Liberal arts, vocational-technical, other self-concept:

Each department chairman was asked whether the institution considered itself a liberal arts college, a vocational-technical institution, other type or any combination of the three.

Self-Concept Classification	Schools
Liberal Arts	19
Vocational-technical	2
Other	5
Liberal Arts and Vocational-technical	33
Liberal Arts and other	3
Liberal Arts, Vocational-Technical and Other	4
No response	8

(5) Junior College, Community College or other classification:

As to whether the school viewed itself as a "Junior College," "Community College" or both; it was determined that 40 schools or 54 % of the sample population conceived their existence as one of a "Junior College" while 29 schools were "Community Colleges" and 3 institutions selected other descriptive terms. Two schools failed to respond.

(6) Total STudent Population:

The size of the student population was depicted to range from 11 institutions with a student population below 500 to 25 schools with an enrollment exceeding 2000.

Schools	Student Population
11	500
13	501-750
6	751-1000
7	1001-1250
6	1251-1500
6	1501-2000
25	2001-2500

(7) Degrees and Years of Teaching Experience Possessed by Physidal Education Staff:

The question regarding the experience and training by departmental staff members revealed that the vast majority of two-year college instructors possess a master's degree and have taught for more than five years. Only six individuals (.014) in the entire sample population possessed an earned doctorate in the field of physical education.

Experience	Bachelors	Masters	Specialists	Doctorate
under 2 yrs.	9	28	0	0
2 - 5 years	9	51	0	2
over 5 years	31	272	2	4

(8) Teaching Experience as a prerequisite for employment:

Although the majority of institutions do not require teaching experience (41) as a condition for employment a significant number (29) of two year schools do make such a requirement. Four schools failed to respond.

(9) Additional Responsibilities:

Almost every institution required additional responsibilities of its physical education staff (70). The list below indicates the frequency of the specific responsibilities as indicated by the respondents.

Responsibilities	Schools
Club Moderators	26
Intramural Supervision	152
Intramural officiating	21
Coaching	58
Independent Study Moderator	15
Cheerleader Supervision	34
No Response	10

AREA II: CURRICULUM

(1) Offering of Physical Education Activity or Service Classes:

Only 5 schools fail to offer activity or service classes to the student population. The fact that only .067 of the sample population do not offer such a program clearly indicates the acceptance, for whatever reasons, of the concept of physical education activity offering for the general student body.

(2) Physical Education Activity Classes as a Requirement:

The numbers of institutions requiring activity or service classes of the general student body (for graduation) was 62 while 5 schools had no such mandate and 7 failed to respond.

Thirty nine schools required two years of activity courses, twenty-two required one year, one required a year and a half, and twelve failed to respond.

(3) Activities offered in the Service Program, Intramurals and Athletics:

In reference to the activities offered by each institution in the three component areas of physical education, the reader is instructed to view the chart provided . (See following page).

Activities which are offered by schools:

ACTIVITIES	Service Classes				Intramural			Athletics		
Number of Schools Offering Activities	For M & W but Separate Class	Coed Class	M Only	W Only	For M and W	M Only	W Only	For M & W but Separate	M Only	W Only
1. Archery	21	41	2	7	21	1	1	1	1	0
2. Aquatics	12	24	0	1	10	0	0	1	2	0
3. Ballet	0	1	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0
4. Badminton	28	34	2	4	23	3	1	0	3	2
5. Baseball	1	2	11	0	3	2	0	1	49	0
6. Basketball	34	5	4	0	35	20	0	17	46	0
7. Billiards	2	1	1	1	9	2	0	1	2	0
8. Bowling	28	35	0	1	24	2	0	8	2	0
9. Cross country	0	2	11	0	1	12	0	2	37	0
10. Dance-modern	8	20	0	18	1	1	1	0	2	0
11. Dance-square	6	22	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Fencing	7	13	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
13. Field hockey	2	1	0	20	0	26	6	0	0	5
14. Football	4	2	35	0	4	26	0	0	18	0
15. Golf	26	36	4	2	13	3	0	4	45	0
16. Gymnastics	31	21	1	2	4	3	1	3	4	2
17. Handball	2	4	20	1	2	9	1	0	0	0
18. Ice Hockey	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	4	0
19. Judo	4	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
20. Life saving	11	23	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
21. Ping pong	27	12	1	2	24	5	1	0	0	0
22. Rifle shooting	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
23. Soccer	7	4	24	1	3	11	0	0	16	0
24. Softball	38	8	5	2	33	11	1	0	2	7
25. Speedball	6	2	5	6	2	0	0	0	0	0
26. Swimming-beginning	20	25	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
27. Swimming-advanced	15	26	0	0	1	0	0	3	5	0
28. Tennis	31	36	0	2	32	3	0	15	28	3
29. Track and field	9	2	9	0	7	6	0	5	31	0
30. Volleyball	47	16	1	0	43	5	1	2	5	9
31. Weight control	10	4	7	9	1	4	0	1	1	0
32. Wrestling	4	0	28	0	7	14	0	0	28	0
33. Karate	4	5	2	0	3	0	0			

(4) Number of days per week on which an activity class met:

The range or frequency of class meetings was from once a week (13 schools) to four times a week (1 school). The most popular frequency was twice a week (47 schools). Five institutions indicated that their activity classes met four times a week. Eight schools failed to respond.

(5) Length of time for activity class:

The length of an activity class ranged from 40 minutes (4 schools). The typical class met for fifty minutes (.059).

Schools	Time
4	40 minutes
44	50 minutes
8	60 minutes
3	70 minutes
2	90 minutes
4	120 minutes
10	No response

(6) Adapted Physical Education: Activity or Service classes)

A total of 49 department chairmen indicated that the physical education department does not provide an adapted physical activities program. However .025 of the institutions (19) do provide adapted activities for the atypical student. Six schools failed to respond.

(7) Substitutions for Activity or Service Class:

Substitutions are allowed for general physical education activity classes for the general student body in 48 institutions (.064) and not allowed in 15 institutions. Eleven schools failed to respond.

(8) Acceptable substitutions for activity classes:

Acceptable substitutes are listed (following page) along with the frequency of their acceptance by the institutions involved in the sample student.

Schools	Substitutions
1	ROTC
33	Veterans
2	Married Students
1	Intramurals
4	Band
13	Age factor
30	Athletics

It is interesting to note that age and athletics are the most common factors which excuse a student from physical education activities.

(9). Are "cuts" allowed in activity classes?

Sixty-two percent (46) of the sample population indicated that cuts are allowed while .027% (20) do not condone cuts. .015% (8) fail to respond.

(10) Number of "cuts" allowed:

Two cuts seem to be the "acceptable" number of cuts as 16 schools indicated this as their policy. One cut was a close second with 12 schools utilizing this rule.

Number of absences	Schools
1	12
2	16
3	8
4	1
5	2
Other	1

(11) Are students who absent to an excessive degree required to drop the activity class with no credit?

Thirty-five departments indicated Yes to this question while 25 schools do not have such a policy. Fourteen failed to respond.

(12) Make-up sessions for missed activity classes:

Students are usually allowed to make up a class (41 schools) although 24 schools have regulations prohibiting such. Nine schools failed to respond.

The procedure adopted by the majority of the responding chairman (33) is to allow the student to make up a session "any time with another class".

Eleven schools provide special make-up classes while nine have other means of make-up work.

(13) Grades in activity classes:

Grades are overwhelmingly given in activity classes as 67 schools (.090%) follow this procedure. No institution indicated that they have a policy of not giving grades. The remaining institutions (.010%) failed to respond.

(14) Grading on Pass-Fail?

Fifteen schools award grades in activity classes on a pass-fail basis while 52 schools give grades on letter or numerical system. Seven schools failed to respond.

(15) Do activity Grades count on Grade Point Average?

"Yes" was the answer of 53 schools while 13 indicated a negative response. Eight failed to respond.

(16) Do the so-called "professional" courses count on grade point average?

Almost the same percentages of institutions answered this question as the preceding question. Fifty-four schools allow "professional" courses to count on the grade point average. Nine schools do not allow same while eleven failed to respond.

(17) Absences effect on student's grades:

Almost all (64 schools - 89%) of the institutions indicated that absences do effect the student's final grade in physical education activity classes. Only .002% (2 schools) claim that absences fail to influence grades awarded. Eight schools failed to answer.

AREA III: PROFESSIONAL CURRICULAR OFFERINGS:

The chart below depicts the so-called "professional" course offerings currently being offered by the departments of physical education at the institutions studied. The chart illustrates the number of departments which provide the courses listed on an elective and/or a required basis (transfer program for physical education majors).

PROFESSIONAL OFFERINGS	SCHOOLS	
	Required	Elective
1. Anatomy	12	10
2. Camp Counseling	3	6
3. Care of Equipment	7	2
4. Care and Prevention of Athletic Injuries	4	6
5. Coaching Theory	6	5
6. Community Recreation	2	9
7. Curriculum and Program of P.E.	3	4
8. Dance - Modern	3	15
9. Dance - Other	8	11
10. Driver Education	1	1
11. Elementary Activities	7	3
12. Elementary Methods	3	3
13. Environmental and Community Health	15	16
14. First Aid	19	19
15. Health Methods	5	3
16. Individual Sports Methods	8	4
17. Introduction to Health	9	7
18. Introduction to Physical Education	28	13
19. Intramural Sports	6	6
20. Kinesiology	3	2
21. Officiating	4	20
22. Organization and Administration	2	0
23. Personal Health	17	14
24. Physiology	13	6
25. Physiology of Exercise	2	0
26. Recreational Activities	1	7
27. Student Teaching	1	0
28. Swimming	4	11
29. Team Sports Methods	9	1
30. Tests and Measurements	2	1
31. WSI	1	11
32. Other	0	0

AREA IV: INTRAMURALS

(1) Average participation of general student body:

Men outnumber women in respect to average percentage (time wise) of involvement. The exact breakdown is presented below.

Schools

Male Participants	- Female Participants	Percent
18	27	0-10
12	12	11-20
5	9	21-35
12	3	36-50
7	3	51-65
9	6	66-100
9	14	No response

(2) Organization of intramurals within the college.

In respect to the organization of the intramural program, 60 schools indicated that a faculty member has total responsibility for the program and did not allow student involvement in the organization of the program. Seven schools utilized a club as the responsible faction, two schools involved faculty and club and five allowed faculty and students.

(3) Is a faculty member present at all intramural activities?

Forty-six schools required that a faculty member or staff personnel be in attendance at all functions of an intramural nature. Twenty-one do not provide for such attendance and seven failed to respond.

(4) Time for intramurals:

Afternoon sessions outnumber evening times as the most popular time to host intramural activities. The exact tabulation can be seen below.

Days	Schools (afternoon)	Schools (evening)
Monday	25	30
Tuesday	40	28
Wednesday	26	28
Thursday	38	32
Friday	14	4
Saturday	2	3
Sunday	1	1

(5) Officiating in intramural activities:

The vast majority of officiating is performed by volunteers and 16 schools indicated that teachers performed intramural officiating duties.

(6) Officials' salary:

The question as to whether intramural officials are paid (volunteer or not) seems to be evenly divided as 34 schools do provide financial payment while 33 do not. Seven failed to respond.

(7) Awards for intramurals:

Fifty-six departments of physical education provide awards while only twelve fail to provide awards. Six failed to respond.

The financing of the award program is arranged through many varied procedures, a composite listing of which is provided below.

Means of financing	Schools
Department only	33
Department and Club	0
Club Only	2
Participants only	2
Department and other means	2
Department and participants	1
Other	17
No response	17

AREA V: EXTRAMURALS:

(1) Extramural activities provided:

Extramurals were offered in more schools for women than for men. Perhaps this could be accounted for in the fact that varsity athletics are provided to a greater extent for men than women. Thus extramurals provided for a high level of competition and participation beyond the intramural level.

	Schools	
Are extramural activities offered?	For Men	For Women
Yes	19	26
No	23	16
No response	32	27

(2) Faculty responsibility for extramural activities:

In the case of the schools, which did provide extramural activities, 30 schools provided for faculty supervision. Five did not assign faculty or staff.

AREA VI: ATHLETIC PROGRAM:

(1) Teaching duties of coaches:

The question of whether athletic coaches are required to perform teaching duties in additon to their coaching duties is an important one in that the philosophy of physical education and athletics will be affected. The great majority of schools (50) indicated that a coach must also teach in the academic curriculum. Eight schools do not have such a requirement.

Out of the total population of 417 faculty members in the sample population; 81 members perform only teaching duties with no coaching responsibilities. Twenty-one individuals out of the entire sample population perform only coaching duties and 315 have dual responsibilities concerning teaching and coaching.

(2) Athletic Scholarships:

Forty-three schools offer scholarships for athletic participation while 28 schools do not. Three failed to respond.

(3) Recruiting Athletes:

The majority of responses indicate that coaches do not actively recruit out-of-state potential athletes. Forty-eight two-year schools fell within this calssification. Twenty-five schools do seek out-of-state athletes. One school failed to respond.

AREA VII: FACILITIES UTILIZED BY DEPARTMENT

The following list of facilities utilized was constructed from the responses obtained from an inquiry concerning all available and utilized facilities, on or off campus.

Facilities	Schools
Field House	17
Gymnasium	54
Pool (swimming)	26
Field	29
Basketball Court	55
Dance	27
Gymnastics Room	30
Game Room	22
Extra teaching area	37
Bowling Alley	18
Other	7
No response	3

AREA VIII EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Fifty-seven department chairmen indicated that their department had a yearly financial budget within which the department must operate in its task of securing equipment and supplies. Fifteen schools do not have a separate departmental budget for the procurement of equipment and supplies. Two failed to respond.

AREA IX OFFICE HELP

(1) Secretarial or office help for the chairman of the Physical Education department

Sixty chairmen are provided with secretarial or office assistance and only 15 are not provided office help. Two schools failed to respond.

(2) Is secretarial help shared with another department?

Secretarial help is shared only in 17 departments while it is not shared in 43 schools. Twelve schools failed to respond.

(3) Qualifications of Office help

Student help only was available in 29 schools; student and official secretary available in seven departments. Twenty-one department chairmen have an official full-time secretary. Seventeen failed to respond.

TABLE 1

REGIONS	INSTITUTIONS IN SAMPLE POPULATION	INSTITUTIONS RESPONDING
Region Number One New England States	Five Institutions	Four Institutions
Region Number Two Middle Atlantic States	Eighteen Institutions	Ten Institutions
Region Number Three Southern States	Thirty-Two Institutions	Fourteen Institutions
Region Number Four Midwestern States	Forty-Four Institutions	Twenty-Three Institutions
Region Number Five Southwester States	Televe Institutions	Eight Institutions
Region Number Six Rocky Mountain States	Three Institutions	Two Institutions
Region Number Seven Pacific Coast States	Twenty-Six Institutions	Thirteen Institutions

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